





House as unfaithful, and denounced by individual of the House as "a traitor" to his country, without being heard, and inquisitorily silenced, when he claimed to be heard in his defence!—We highly applaud the resolution of this faithful public servant of the people and watchful warder of the interests and honor of the nation, to vacate a seat no longer worthy of him.—Our sympathy and respect go with him.

This case presents a new form of that arbitrary and usurping spirit on the part of the servants of the people, which has hitherto appeared in dictating to the people what they should deem to be grievances, and what redress they would petition for; and in establishing gags for their representatives. By an analysis of the vote on this occasion, we observe the same malign influence at work, which has ever been interrupting the harmony, tainting the moral sense, and blighting the prosperity of this republic. We are apprehensive that this event is the beginning of an era, which will see the Constitution shaken to its foundation, and prepared, at the first blow of violence, to fall.—This very act has given it—perhaps past remedy.

Again we respectfully warn your honorable bodies, that any attempt to sustain a sentiment so unjust and odious, that nothing but iron despotism could have enforced it in the dark ages, must at this period necessarily fail. A more inglorious fall could not await the republic, than to be sacrificed in such a cause—a cause which the Constitution abhors.

We also feel deeply aggrieved that the government, by a mere play upon words, addressing themselves to an honest, but too thoughtless prejudice, are making the flag of our country the cover of the slave trade throughout the world. We object to be any longer silent partners in this business.

9. We complain that we are made active partners in maintaining and extending American slavery, and in carrying on the American slave trade.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, declared in his place that this trade is worse than the African slave trade; and the allegation was not denied. The prisons, jails, marshes, municipal and judicial authorities, strictly of the U. States, are used for carrying on the trade. Licenses are received for the fees. So long as we leave any lawful effort untried, to arrest it, or withdraw from it, we are as much responsible for it as if it were carried on in Boston.

There cannot be a doubt, that at the period of the formation of the Constitution, it was expected by those who framed and those who adopted it, that slavery would at no distant time be done away.—This expectation was grounded primarily on the provision for the early abolition of the slave trade. It was a delusion of that day, common to both Europe and America, that the abolition of the slave trade would prove to be the abolition of slavery itself. This, in substance, was the standing reply of the federalists of the State Conventions, which ratified the Constitution, to the democrats of that day, who objected to it, that it admitted the principle of slavery. We need not say how completely this has turned out a delusion. Wilberforce, many years before his death, recognized the error, which he and his coadjutors had committed on that subject. The slave trade has more than doubled since the British and American acts for its abolition. And this although subsequent laws of both countries have made it felony, punishable with death.

A few years after the adoption of the Constitution, Washington in addressing a European correspondent, remarked, that the higher value of land in Pennsylvania above that in the contiguous States of Maryland and Virginia, where the soil he asserts, was superior to that of Pennsylvania, was owing in part to the latter State having passed laws for the gradual abolition of slavery—"laws, he added, which there is nothing more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have, and that at a period not very remote." This was very nearly fifty years ago.

If the father of his country could return and survey the scenes in that city which he selected as the seat of republican liberty, he would shrink back with disappointment and sorrow.

His prediction was doubtless founded—

1. On the abolition of the slave trade; which was expected to cut off the supply.
2. On the great moral and political principles supposed to have been brought into unrestricted and irresistible action, by the revolution.
3. The physical effects of slave labor, as exhibited in his native and the adjoining States.

The lands of Maryland and Virginia in his vicinity, choice as was their situation on the banks of one of the noblest navigable rivers in the country, he estimated at only five dollars an acre. Since that time they have depreciated, notwithstanding the proximity of the capital, the erection of vast national establishments, and the execution of extensive works of internal improvement. The reason of this gloomy result is, that slave cultivation exhausts, in a hopeless manner, the most productive soil. In slave regions, men do the work over immense tracts, which we execute with cattle over small ones. This is universal, and probably unavoidable, on account of the great comparative expense of feeding working cattle. The general allowance of food for a plantation slave, is a peck of southern corn per week, or thirteen bushels a year. This will be more clear when we state that the entire cost of the subsistence and clothing of a plantation slave, is fifteen to twenty dollars a year. The cost of keeping a draft-horse is five or six times that amount. If, therefore, working animals were kept to much extent on a plantation, it would require so much of the labor of slaves to provide food for them, that it would be utterly impossible to produce, in addition, those enormous quantities of cotton and other articles for commerce, which constitute the staples of the slave States. Having no working animals, and none of any consequence for the dairy, they have no manure.—And if they had the manure of the largest and best-conducted farming establishments, what could it effect over fields of several hundred acres? Progressive, certain, and utter exhaustion, is therefore the lot of the slave States. The consequences, that very often, when a young man inherits a slave inheritance, he packs up some movables, collects his slaves in a coffee-mill, his horse, and abandoning his fields to the succeeding growth of stunted pines, and his buildings to decay, he moves southwestward, until he reaches an Indian reservation, or other tract of virgin soil, destined in its turn to undergo the same blighting process. For hundreds of miles, the lands earliest settled in Virginia, North Carolina, and other old slave States, are wholly desolated, covered with a dwarf growth of wood, and reclaimed by the wild beasts. There is no way for man to reclaim them, or to preserve others from a like fate, except farming. Farming never has sustained slavery to much extent, and it is pre-

sumed that it never can. Intelligent Virginians have admitted, that if they had nothing but their farm produce, they could make two ends meet; and that they would be obliged to beg their slaves to run away, or to runaway themselves.

In this state of things, the American slave trade comes to their relief. It comes to convert moths into money. Slaves of either sex, carried through the periods of infancy and childhood, can earn enough to pay for their subsistence and clothing. Arrived at the age of 18 or 20, their master, who is not unfrequently their father, receives for them from 300 to 1500 dollars, according to strength, capability, or personal attractions—mulattoes and quadroons usually commanding the highest prices. Women of this description, who happen to be, in the language of the advertisements, "very likely," sometimes sell for several thousand dollars. A woman was lately sold at New Orleans, for eight thousand. Amalgamation, therefore, notwithstanding the extreme horror of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, at the idea of a treaty with Hayti, because it would savor of that wicked and indecorous union, is a great and profitable concern at the South.

The price of slaves, taken at large, has advanced in the United States, beyond that of any other species of property.

In the year 1790, on the presentation of the first petition, that of the Society of Friends, for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Gerry, in advocating a commitment, entered into a calculation of the value of the slaves in the United States. He made it \$10,000,000, about \$15 apiece. Thirty years afterwards, Mr. Jefferson estimated it at \$400,000,000, or \$200 apiece. Mr. Clay in a late speech in the Senate, estimated it at \$120,000,000, about \$400 apiece. This is one hundred and twenty times their aggregate, and thirty-three times their individual value in 1791! The causes of this vast advance, are the abolition of the foreign slave trade, and the successive acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, and the reservations and other lands of the Indian nations.

The abolition of the foreign slave trade gave to the old states a monopoly of the American slave market. It is no wonder, therefore, that the highly penal acts against it have originated with those states. The successive acquisitions above mentioned have constantly enlarged that market. From beginning to sell off the surplus and burdensome slaves, the transition was easy to breeding them expressly for sale. And this has now become the leading interest in Virginia, and perhaps in Maryland and South Carolina; and a large and lucrative business in S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In default of a better, it may now be called "the American System." The annual number sold from these states to the southwest, is believed to be at least 40,000, yielding an income of \$30,000,000 per annum. In the year 1836, Virginia alone, according to the statement of her presses, sold slaves to the amount of \$40,000,000. Here is a monopoly, compared with which, the worst monopolies of the old world sink into insignificance. Never, we believe, under the blessed light of Heaven, was there a legalized business of equal atrocity. Fathers sell their own children, brothers their own sisters, (it may be for infamous purposes,) without much dispute. Why should they not? "The most enlightened and virtuous nation upon earth" licenses it. Her officers and agents assist in it. According to her own writers, Virginia has become another Guinea, and Maryland and North Carolina no better. It is known that sons and daughters of distinguished citizens and high officers of this republic, have been sold and transported from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Carolinas, to the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of the southwest. Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty" to the men of the revolution, and "their prosperity"? Undoubtedly it was mainly this feature of the trade which made Mr. Randolph, living and speaking on the spot, denounce it as worse than the African. The Rev. John Newton, who resided nine years on the coast of Africa, as a slave trader, declared that he never knew, nor heard of parents selling their children there. In short, things have now come to that pass, that the reopening of the ports of the United States to the foreign slave trade, would be both just and humane, a real amelioration of the moral condition and political prospects of the Union. Because it would destroy a giant monopoly and give to all who wish to participate in slave trading, an equal chance, because it would substitute a trade less demoralizing than the present; and because it would overthrow slavery in the old slave states, by destroying the breeding system, which alone sustains it.

The result of the operation of the Constitution was not foreseen. If it had been, it never would have been adopted. Had the price of slaves remained as it was when Washington wrote, his prediction would ere this have been fulfilled, not only in respect to the states mentioned, but probably also in respect to N. C., Ky., Tennessee and other states. How different, in this case, would have been the history and present condition of this Union! Can there be a wonder that political corruption and riotous outrages are rife, when this system is nursed in our midst, & those who partake in its impurities and cruelties rule the land? If we continue to sustain it, we can expect nothing but that "God of justice," in the language of Jefferson, "by his exterminating thunder, will manifest his attention to things of this world; and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

The views of the framers and the accepters of the Constitution, expressed on innumerable occasions, prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that they intended and expected that the ailment of slavery, derived from slave trading, should at an early day be cut off. They permitted the African slave trade to continue 20 years, with the avowed purpose of supplying the states then in existence, and of avoiding a resort to a domestic slave trade. It is manifest that beyond that period, they did not intend that slave trading on the coast of Louisiana, and the neglect of Congress to exercise the power of prohibiting an American slave trade, a power conferred in identical terms with that of abolishing the African, have completely frustrated the intention of the fathers of the Constitution on this vital point. We now claim that that intention be strictly fulfilled.

10. We complain that we are placed in the dilemma of disobeying the dictates of conscience, or the requisitions of law in respect to fugitive slaves, and insurrection of slaves.

To be compelled to seize, and massacre innocent and injured men, because they desire liberty, and because they make those heroic efforts and sacrifices to obtain it, which we celebrate as the height of human virtue and glory of our pilgrim and revolutionary ancestors, is a servitude more degrading than the physical bondage of the slave. Our situation in this respect, is similar to that of the Russian serf, compelled to slaughter the oppressed Poles, or to conduct them to the vast prison house of Siberia. Indeed, ours is the worst case of the two; because,

as Mr. Jefferson justly said, "one hour" of southern "bondage is fraught with more evil than ages of that which we" and the people of Poland "rose in rebellion to oppose." As freemen, we have a right to be relieved from this servitude, more galling, if properly viewed, to the mind, than chains to the body; and we claim to be so relieved.

11. We complain of the non-execution of the laws for preserving relations of peace and amity with foreign nations.

At various periods of our national existence, armed and organized forces from the United States, under leaders, sometimes self-constituted, and at others abusing the authority of the Union, have made war and captures within the territory and jurisdiction of nations with whom we are enjoying peace and friendship. And these great wrongs have been perpetrated either with impunity, or with such slight animadversion on the part of the public authorities, as to leave us liable at all times to incur the imputation of national perfidy, and to be involved in the horrors of war, by factious or piratical associations and expeditions, armed and fitted out under the protection of the Union.

We regard slavery as the original and principal cause of the lawless and dangerous proceedings, which we fear are getting to be characteristic of our republic. We have recently had a narrow escape from war with the most powerful nation of Europe, on account of such proceedings. We should have had several wars in the progress of our career, on the same account, if the nations on whom we permitted depredations, had not been too weak or too embarrassed to resent them. By such means Spain was made to perceive that she could not retain Florida without maintaining a large standing army there. By such means, Texas has been severed from Mexico, undoubtedly with a view to its annexation to this Union. The example being set in these instances, and not only tolerated, but approved by the federal authorities, has infused its infection over the whole country.

[The reasons why slave states, not restrained by a strong central government, are peculiarly prone to this species of aggression, appear to us to be:

1. Slavery guarantees a general recklessness of law and right, and substitutes for them the law of honor. This law is derived from feudal times—times eminently distinguished for warlike and predatory enterprises. A law of honor is a law of war, and consistent with every variety of artifice and stratagem, which were wont to be brought to the aid of force or substituted for it; so it is wholly incompatible with modern civilization, modern law, and modern republicanism. Accordingly, we find some of the most distinguished statesmen of the South setting up as models of republicanism the semi-barbarous warriors of Lacedaemon, who butchered their prisoners of war or reduced them into slavery, and the splendid robbers of Rome, who did in like manner.
2. Slavery gives rise to a large class of freemen, who despise labor, and are too needy to live without it; and who look to the possessions of others for wealth, and to feats of daring and violence, for distinction.
3. American slavery occasions a reckless cupidity of new and fertile territory, to be submitted to the exhausting process of slave cultivation.
12. Finally, and above all, we complain that the right of petition is trampled on.

For the last ten years, our respectful petitions have either been evaded by a species of parliamentary legerdemain, or openly spurned. Our revolutionary fathers, in their declaration of rights, proclaimed it as a grievance that their petitions were not answered, except by new injuries. What would they have said, if those petitions had been refused a hearing, and at last contemptuously pushed from parliament and the throne? But royal or parliamentary tyranny never went thus far. The right of petition had been consecrated by the English bill of rights, which we inherited; and from the date of that document, neither king, lords, nor commons, ever dreamed that a respectful petition could be evaded, or refused a hearing. It was reserved for an American Congress, under a republican constitution, renewing the consecration of this right, to commit these outrages upon the liberties of the people.

And while we have seen the insurrectionary acts of a slave legislature, controlling the legislation of Congress, and deciding the fate of the most important interest of the free state, we have also seen the friendly and constitutional representations and wishes of the legislature of those states, spurned like our petitions. But these were not sufficient. An attempt, more wounding to our sensibilities than all which has preceded it, has been made to trample down and disgrace John Quincy Adams, the venerable and heroic champion of the right of petition and the rights of the states.

Wherefore, we earnestly pray the Senate and House of Representatives to take into early consideration these great grievances, which, if continued, cannot fail to affect the harmony and permanency of this Union; and to propose amendments to the Constitution, and to pass laws, resolutions and orders, to the following purposes and effects; viz:

1. "To establish justice"—By equalizing taxation.
- By securing justice and impartiality in the expenditure and distribution of public moneys.
- By securing the Indian tribes against removal or molestation.
- By preventing capricious and sectional legislation, destructive to the industry of one portion of the Union.
- By securing to the "citizens of each state all the privileges and immunities" of American citizens, in every other state.
2. To ensure domestic tranquility.—By preventing congressional and executive breaches of the peace, assaults, batteries, and duels.
- By putting an end to the reign of lynch law and mobs throughout the country.
- By providing a plain, speedy and peaceful method of settling controversies between the general government and the states; and between different states.
- By providing for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, against infractions by particular states.
3. "To promote the general welfare"—By preventing executive interference with the finances, currency, and commercial credit of the country.
- By restoring a sound and uniform currency.
- By preventing removals from office without cause.
- By limiting the eligibility of the President to one term.
4. "To secure the blessings of liberty"—By preventing the diplomacy, the influence, and the flag of the Union, from being used to support slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.
- By abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United

States, and the American slave trade every where.

By relieving the free states from seizures of fugitive slaves within their limits; from requisitions to return them; or to fight against the freedom of the enslaved.

By securing us the free and lawful use of the post office of the United States.

5. To secure relations of peace and amity, and the observance of treaties with foreign nations.—

By preventing invasion of the territories, and depredations upon the citizens of nations at peace with the United States, by armed forces from the said states.

By preventing associations within the Union, for collecting money and furnishing arms, munitions and provisions for such forces, and fitting out expeditions for such purposes.

6. To secure the right of petition, and secure a respectful treatment by the national authorities, of the constitutional acts of the authorities of the several states.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
CINCINNATI,  
Wednesday Morning, June 15, 1842.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
LEICESTER KING.

### THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society was held at Mt. Vernon, in the Free Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, June 7th, 1842.

After a season of silence, prayer was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale.

At 10 o'clock, Leicester King, President of the Society took the chair, and made an opening speech.

On motion, E. Sturges and William Birney were chosen Secretaries.

A Business Committee of 12 was appointed, consisting of G. Bailey, Joseph A. Dugdale, Thomas Lee, Abraham Brooke, Samuel White, D. C. Eastman, M. E. Strieby, C. McNeely, J. Morgan, O. K. Hawley, E. H. Fairchild, J. B. Brooke.

The following committees were then appointed—committee on Enrollment, on Nomination of officers, on the Philanthropist,—the first consisting of W. Winans, A. Smith, A. Allen, and J. J. Stone; the second, of J. O. Waites, G. Bailey, and C. Burnett; the third, of W. Birney, M. Fairfield, A. B. Wilson, S. Walker, J. Keep, H. S. Gilmore, and W. Edwards.

On motion of J. Keep, Resolved, That the citizens of other States, favorable to our views be invited to participate in the deliberations of this Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That all slaveholders present, be invited to take seats, for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings of the meeting.

An invitation was then given to all abolitionists of the State, not delegates, to become members of the Convention.

The Vice Presidents present, took their places on the stand.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Dr. Bailey, accepted, and referred to the committee on the Philanthropist.

Dr. Bailey then addressed the meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That his address be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

Edward Smith being called for, occupied the time of the Convention till the hour of adjournment, when the Business Committee reported that the times of meeting would be, 8 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7½ in the evening.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

The chairman of the Business Committee reported the following resolutions. (See resolutions, marked, a and b.)

They were accepted and the Convention proceeded to act upon them.

On the question of adopting the first resolution, it was moved to strike out the word "not," and to make such other alterations in the phraseology, as should correspond thereto.

After several remarks, this resolution together with the second, was recommitted.

The annual report of the Treasurer was presented and read by Dr. Bailey, and referred to an auditing committee, composed of J. W. Seymour, J. S. Gillaspie, and Samuel Walker. (See Report, A.)

Report of the Committee on Philanthropist, presented by J. Keep. (See Report, B.)

The Convention resolved to take it up; and after a time spent in considering it, adopted unanimously the three resolutions recommended therein.

John Morgan from the Business Committee, reported back, amended, the resolutions, which had been recommitted.

On motion, each speaker was limited to 15 minutes.

The resolutions were then taken up and discussed, Messrs. Mahan, Morgan, and Smith, speaking in favor; Messrs. White and Vance, against them.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, without taking any question on them, to meet at 8 o'clock in the morning.

June 8th, Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock.

After the usual preliminaries, a resolution was offered by Dr. Bingham,

That a Committee of one, from each county in the State, represented here, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of tract distribution.

Dr. Bingham supported the resolution in a few remarks, and it was carried.

In pursuance of the resolution, the following Committee was appointed.

M. Fairfield, Miami; James R. Gass, Richland; Benjamin Michler, Logan; M. Stuart, Ross; Alvin Ingersoll, Medina; David C. Eastman, Fayette; Milo D. Pettibone, Delaware; D. B. Leaster, Coshocton; John M. Nelson, Highland; John S. Lewis, Lorain; W. McElrath, Cuyahoga; O. K.

Hawley, Ashtabula; R. J. Hammond, Harrison; Whitaker, Columbiana; A. Johnston, Seneca; Edwin C. Wright, Licking; Ezekiah Hyatt, Clinton; Joseph A. Dugdale, Clark; J. W. Thompson, Franklin; M. Brook, Knox; A. A. Guthrie, Muskingum; Luther Bruen, Montgomery; C. G. Austin, Putnam; John Keep, Trumbull; D. Bingham, Gallia; Joel Wood, Belmont; James Austin, Stark; J. H. Mathews, Lake; Wm. Birney, Hamilton; A. Ray, Fairfield; Goodrich Buckingham, Morgan; George Orr, Jefferson; John McIntire, Crawford; David Ward, Marion; Joseph McKee, Wayne; Henry Shel, Madison; M. Warner, Champaign; Sheldon Guthrie, Putnam; Robinson Fletcher, Greene.

The Auditing Committee reported as follows—

That they had examined the report of the Treasurer, and compared it with the vouchers, and find it correct.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Bailey made some statements with regard to the pecuniary condition of the Society, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Chair be requested now to call upon the members of the Convention for donations.

Mr. Smith here occupied the floor, in support of the resolution, and donations were received in money to the amount of \$425 00.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair, to wait upon Edward Smith, and ascertain if he can be obtained as an agent for the Society.

The following persons were appointed, said Committee—Leicester King, Chairman; A. Brooke, Samuel White, John Keep, Dr. Bingham, Dr. Hawley.

John Duffey, editor of the Columbus Freeman, was then introduced to the Convention, and delivered a short address.

Mr. Morgan brought forward the Prospectus of the 7th volume of the Philanthropist, urged upon the Convention the necessity of liberally sustaining it, and solicited subscribers. Judge King followed, in commendation of the Philanthropist, and sustaining certain statements made by Mr. Duffey.

Dr. Bailey, in behalf of the Business Committee, reported a series of ten resolutions, which the Convention proceeded at once to act upon. (See Resolutions, marked from 1 to 10 inclusive.)

They were disposed of as follows:—The first six resolutions were adopted unanimously. The sixth was reconsidered, and after having been amended, by the addition of the words, "or any other religious organization," was again adopted. The 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions were adopted; the last, after having been amended, by striking out the words, "common law," and inserting, "the principles of justice." The 10th resolution was adopted unanimously. The 9th resolution was on motion reconsidered, and amended, by inserting the words, "international law," before the word "Constitution,"—and in this form was again adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That copies of the resolutions in relation to J. Q. Adams, and J. R. Giddings, be forwarded by the Secretaries to Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Wise, Botts, Weller and Marshall.

Two Resolutions in regard to Slave Labor products were presented by the Chairman of the Business Committee, and laid on the table. (See Resolutions, c and d.)

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Nomination reported the names of the following persons, as officers of the Society for the ensuing year. (See Report C.)

Their report was adopted.

The two resolutions first reported by the Business Committee, afterwards recommitted, and then reported in an amended form, were taken up, and on motion laid on the table.

Dr. Bailey reported from the Business Committee, the following resolution.

Whereas, This Society, at its annual meeting in Massillon, in 1840, dissolved its connection with the American Anti-Slavery Society; and whereas we believe, a national organization to be a necessary and an efficient instrumentality for the overthrow of American Slavery; Therefore, Resolved, that we recognize the existence of a National Anti-Slavery organization, under the title of the American Anti-Slavery Society, now in full and successful operation against slavery, upon its original principles, and we hereby re-annex this Society as an auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, with an invitation to its Executive Committee, to send its agents to labor among us.

Mr. White moved the following amendment; strike out the preamble, and all after the word Resolved, and insert,

"That we rejoice at the evidences of reviving zeal, and renewed devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause, lately furnished in the proceedings of Eastern Abolitionists; and that, although we still prefer to maintain an independent position, as a Society, we cordially extend to them all the right hand of fellowship."

It was moved, to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, and on this motion,

Mr. Collins of Mass. addressed the Convention for some time. It was further debated by Messrs. Buckingham, Sears, Smith, Bartlett, Chamberlain, Hawley, Irish, Robinson, Brooke, and Morgan; and on the question, shall the motion for indefinite postponement pass, it was carried without count.

Judge Lee moved, that pledges be now taken for the Society, and it being agreed to, sundry pledges were accordingly made.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Tract-publication, was presented, and adopted. (See Report D.)

The resolutions respecting Free Produce, were then taken up, and after some discussion by Messrs. Brooke and Fairchild, adopted unanimously.

On motion,

Resolved, That \$3000 ought to be collected and expended by this Society the coming year for the support of public lecturers; and that every lecturer should be an agent for the distribution of tracts.

The following resolution offered by Elizabeth Robinson, was adopted.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend increased effort in the circulation of petitions, deeming them a mighty instrument in awakening our slumbering nation not only by presenting the claims of humanity before our Legislative bodies; but also before those who are solicited to sign them, visiting the most obscure retreat, bringing the subject before multitudes to whom it would probably be presented in no other way.

On motion,

Resolved, That we recommend to those friends of freedom who believe it proper to celebrate the anniversary

of our National Independence, the celebration of that day in a manner worthy of Anti-Slavery principles.

On motion,

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the trustees and congregations of the Free Presbyterian and M. R. Churches, and to the citizens of Mt. Vernon generally, for their unselfish kindness extended to the Convention, during its sessions.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention merit our thanks, for the able and impartial manner, in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Philanthropist, and Columbus Freeman, and that such other papers as are friendly to the anti-slavery cause, be requested to publish them, or as much of them, as they may see proper.

(See Report E.)

Resolved, That the annual report of the Executive Committee be published in the Philanthropist.

Moved and seconded, that this Convention do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Again it was moved, that the Convention adjourn sine die—the motion prevailed, and the Convention adjourned.

LEICESTER KING, President.  
E. STURGES, } Secretaries.  
W. BIRNEY, }

## REPORTS.

A.  
Treasurer's Report.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, exhibiting receipts and disbursements from June 12th 1841, up to May 14th, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

For Philanthropist,	\$2,539 80
On Pledges,	850 00
In Donations,	1,971 69
On Depository,	30 43
For Emancipator,	4 00
From Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society,	18 00
For Money borrowed,	600 00
	6,079 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid Dr. Bailey on acct. salary,	\$714 00
" " travelling expenses,	16 50
" " Publishing Agent,	422 39
" " S. A. Alley printer of Philanthropist,	2,113 53
" " For paper,	506 00
" " Office expenses, embracing Rent, Post, fuel, &c.,	407 51
" " Miscellaneous, embracing a mt. paid to J. Boyle, to Washington Correspondent, &c.,	203 91
Balance due the Treasurer as per last year's report,	1,232 50
Interest and exchange, interest paid on borrowed money, discount on uncurrent money &c.,	142 55
Due Mrs. Lovejoy,	49 14
Paid this amount to S. A. Alley on order passed by Ex. Com. for \$775, to reimburse him for losses sustained by Sept. mob,	350 50
On hand, in unpaid orders on individuals, uncurrent money &c.,	44 00
Note for borrowed money given for the Society by Christian Donaldson & Augustus Hopkins,	600 00
	6,703 43
Balance due the Treasurer to pay above \$600 note &c.,	624 23

THOMAS HEATON, Treasurer.  
Cincinnati, May 14, 1842.

## Report of the Committee on the Philanthropist.

The Committee on the Philanthropist beg leave to present the following report, viz:

Hitherto the Philanthropist has been sustained in its pecuniary concerns by the society. This method has its embarrassments, having brought upon the Society yearly, a debt of about \$2000 dollars. If practicable this should be avoided.

There is now due from the subscribers to the Philanthropist \$4155.53. Demands upon the Committee for expenses already incurred are above \$2400. Great losses in collecting the dues are unavoidable. But it is believed that enough may be collected to meet the debt now against the society.

Had the subscribers paid punctually, nearly the whole expense of publication would have been covered.

But the actual receipts from subscribers have fallen short of the expenses nearly \$2500 the last year.

Mr. William Birney now proposes to take the subscription list of the Philanthropist, the amount advanced on subscription of the next volume being allowed him, and the salary of the editor to be paid by the Society, and to continue its publication without any additional expense to the Society; which will be a saving of 1200 dollars a year.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the proposal of Mr. Birney, be accepted.
2. That the Executive Committee be instructed to pay the salary of the Editor from such moneys as may come into their hands from the donations of the friends of the cause.
3. That the friends of the slave be earnestly requested to do what they can to increase the patronage of the Philanthropist, as by this course, they will more widely extend anti-slavery intelligence, and if properly successful may soon defray the entire expense of the paper.

## Report of the Committee on Nominations.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President,  
LEICESTER KING.

Vice Presidents,

Alexander Campbell, } Brown co.  
James Gilliland, } Lorain,  
Charles G. Finney, } Licking,  
Dr. Hancock, } Hamilton,  
Samuel Lewis, } Wm. Keys,  
Samuel Crothers, } Highland,  
Nathan Galbraith, } Columbiana,  
James Stewart, } Fayette,  
Edwin Conner, } Morgan,  
Dyer Burgess, } Washington,  
Mehlon Wileman, } Stark,  
Wm. R. Hudson, } Geauga,  
Samuel Denny, } Pickaway,  
Orastes K. Hawley, } Ashtabula,  
J. Jolliffe, } Clermont,  
Levi Whipple, } Muskingum,  
John Walker, } Harrison,  
David Miller, } Seneca,  
L. S. Parker, } Richland,  
J. A. Foote, } Cuyahoga,  
Milo D. Pettibone, } Delaware,  
Eli Nichols, } Belmont.

Corresponding Secretary,  
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.  
Recording Secretary,  
Wm. Birney.

Executive Committee,  
Christian Donaldson,  
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.,  
Samuel Lewis,  
John McIntire,  
J. Blanchard,  
W. H. Brisbane,  
Thomas Heaton,  
Wm. Birney.



# Report of the Committee on Tract Circulation.

The committee on the subject of Tract Circulation present and recommend the following:

- 1st. Resolved, That this convention regard the distribution of Anti-Slavery Tracts as an important means of carrying forward the Anti-Slavery cause.
- 2d. That it be recommended to every anti-slavery society to form a permanent tract fund.
- 3d. Resolved, That a committee of three persons residing in Cincinnati be appointed to superintend the selection and publication of such tracts as in their opinion will best advance the anti-slavery cause, and that G. Bailey, Wm. Birney and J. Blanchard be said committee.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Whatever may be the final result of the Anti-Slavery movement, in this country, it must be conceded that the efforts of those engaged in it have been conducted on a gigantic scale. A small number of individuals, actuated by an intense philanthropy, in the course of a few years, in the face of a host of adverse influences in church and state, succeeded in organizing a great central anti-slavery association, with some two thousand branches scattered here and there throughout every free state in the Union—in establishing presses which soon filled the land with myriads of papers, tracts, pamphlets, and volumes, calculated to enlighten and arouse the public mind on the subject of slavery—and in setting on foot a system of agencies, by which hundreds of lecturers were sent forth to re-echo the grand truths of the Declaration of Independence, and re-inforce the great law of love. These operations were carried on at an immense expenditure of time and money, the burden of which fell upon a very small portion of the community, and that, with a few exceptions, of limited means. Such efforts were too great to be long continued; not because of any abatement in the number or zeal of those interested, but because resources, originally not ample, soon became exhausted. The object aimed at was accomplished. The public mind was awakened, never to sleep again, over the question of slavery. This solemn question, by these few individuals, has been forced upon the attention of the American people, and the indications are certain, that they can have no peace, till it be decided.

On the press, anti-slavery men now chiefly rely to perpetuate and extend the effects already produced.

During the past year, the operations of the Executive Committee of this society, have been for the most part confined to the publication of the Philanthropist. Since their report last June, there has been an accession to its subscription list of about 700 names. The debt of the society at the last anniversary was \$2200, a debt incurred by the Committee neither extravagantly nor unreasonably, as was shown by a large Committee of Investigation, appointed by the meeting. The Executive Committee had resolved to suspend the publication of the paper, until the society could be relieved from this burden, unless immediate and adequate aid were granted by the Convention. \$500 were then raised, and \$1300 pledged, payable principally within three months; and so strong was the repugnance evinced by the meeting to any suspension of the paper, that the Committee at last concluded to continue it without interruption. But, subscriptions were paid slowly; the pledges were not punctually redeemed; every week the receipts fell far short of the expenditures; and once more it was resolved to suspend the paper. Just at this juncture, the September riots took place, and for the third time, most unexpectedly, the press of the Philanthropist was destroyed, by a mob. That event changed the aspect of things. The right of Free Discussion had been protested, and it became a solemn duty, that whatever pecuniary cost, to elevate and re-establish it. A new press was purchased, and, at the usual date, the Philanthropist re-appeared, much to the mortification of those who had imagined its overthrow, and the defeat of the friends of Law and Right, irrevocable. The loss of the society in paper amounted to \$100. Two presses & a considerable quantity of type, the property of the printer, valued at \$750, were also destroyed. As this loss had been incurred in the service of the Society, the Committee did not hesitate to assume the entire burden of it, so that the total loss sustained by the Society from the mob, amounted to \$850.

A few of the rioters were subsequently indicted, and found guilty, but the Court let them off with a merely nominal punishment. An effort was made to ascertain whether any responsible persons were engaged in the transaction, but it failed; and no legal redress for damages done has ever been obtained.

The riots in Cincinnati, of September, 1841, are among the blackest of that series of outrages which for the last ten years has disgraced this Union. For two nights and nearly two days, a ferocious mob, composed of Kentuckians and Cincinnatians, the very scum of society, held undisputed possession of the city, abusing the defenceless colored people, destroying their property, and the property of some of their friends; seeking to commit violence on the persons of a few of the most prominent of the advocates of human rights; tearing down the anti-slavery press, and threatening every man or set of men who ventured to oppose their acts—while all the time, law-abiding citizens looked on stupefied, and the city authorities, to whom had been intrusted the peace and honor of the city, made not a single manly effort to put a stop to these deeds of darkness, and restore the reign of law. If any thing can deepen the atrocity of these proceedings, it is a reference to their causes—which were, an envenomed hatred of the colored people, and an extravagant desire to secure the trade and travel of slaveholders, by such a demonstration of regard for their pretensions, of abhorrence for abolitionists, of contempt for the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio concerning slaves brought into the State, as would assure them that in Cincinnati they should enjoy without molestation, the privilege of practicing slaveholding with all its revolting concomitants.

These outrages aroused almost universal indignation. The deep anxiety generally manifested for the re-establishment of the Philanthropist, was highly gratifying to the Committee, evincing at once the estimate placed on the paper, and the strong regard of the people for the Liberty of the Press. Many new subscribers were obtained, subscriptions were promptly paid, pledges redeemed, and donations were made to the amount of about \$500; a large portion of which was contributed by our Eastern friends. This left of the total loss, a balance of \$350 to be met by the subscriptions and pledges, which were required to defray the ordinary expenses of the concern. After such a demand on the sympathies of the anti-slavery public, as might have been anticipated, there came a period of exhaustion;—and just at this crisis, began that series of bank explosions, and the curtailment of the currency from other causes, which have involved the community in so much suffering, and embarrassed the pecuniary affairs of almost every individual.

Owing to these circumstances, from last January to this time, there has been a great reduction in our weekly receipts, & the paper has been sustained with the utmost difficulty. To add to our embarrassments, a fire broke out last April, in the building occupied in part by our Depository, which occasioned the destruction of books, pamphlets &c., the property of the Society, to the amount of \$250.

When it is recollected that the loss sustained by the violence of the mob, and by fire, is \$1100; that the whole amount of cash raised and pledged made at the

last anniversary fell short of the debt then due, \$400; that on these pledges, a balance of \$400 remains unpaid—and that not less than \$2000 are due on the current volume of the Philanthropist; it will excite no surprise when we announce, that the treasury of the Society is deeply embarrassed with debt. Let the Convention however, bear in mind, that had the subscribers to the paper paid up their subscriptions, the concern would now be free from all indebtedness, notwithstanding the peculiar losses it has suffered through the year.

The Philanthropist has never sustained itself. The delinquencies of subscribers, and the absence of advertisement patronage, have always caused large deficits in the receipts, which it was necessary to make up by voluntary contributions. In this respect, it has resembled every anti-slavery paper in the Union.

In the first years of our enterprise, the burden of these contributions was cheerfully borne. But, there is a limit to liberality. Times too have become harder—Anti-slavery men have multiplied, but they find that slavery cannot be carried by a *coup-de-main*—that they must husband their resources, and prepare for a long struggle. It is natural that they should now look nearer to the cost of the agencies they employ, and seek to place them on a basis, where they will be less dependent on the vicissitudes of the times, or the mere impulses of charity.

The Committee trust therefore, that the convention, after having taken measures to relieve the society of debt, will make arrangements for establishing the Philanthropist on a permanent footing. At a proper time, a suitable plan for the accomplishment of this object, will be submitted to the Convention.

Since the last annual meeting, the committee have been deprived by death of the services of two of the most active and judicious of their number—James C. Ludlow, and Augustus Hopkins, who were members of the Committee from the date of its organization, to the hour of their decease. They were as much distinguished for the purity of their private lives, as the activity of their benevolence. The severe integrity of their principles well qualified them to sustain with honor the position they occupied in the anti-slavery cause; while their peculiar social qualities endeared them to all who knew them.

A few remarks now on one or two topics of general interest.

Since our last anniversary, the organization of a political party in this state, on anti-slavery principles, has been completed. At the annual meeting at Massillon, two years ago, the policy of keeping the society separate from all political movements was adopted, after mature deliberation—and since then, has been steadily adhered to. The same reasons which led to this conclusion then, justify in the estimation of the committee, a continuance of the same policy.

The Society was organized, with a view chiefly to the abolition of slavery in the southern states of this country, and its great instrumentality was, the exhibition and enforcement of the Truth on the question of slavery, orally, through the press and by petition.

Under the ordinary, peaceful operations of government, it recognizes no power in Congress or the free states, to legislate for the abolition of state slavery. Hence there would be an obvious impropriety, and inconsistency, in transforming itself into a political party association, still professing to pursue the same great object.

Such a course would subject it unnecessarily to the imputation of a design to accomplish its object by unconstitutional, or revolutionary means; and would produce discord among its members, who do not all concur in sentiment on the subject of political action. Besides, in its changed character, it would labor under many disadvantages, in its endeavors to rally the people of the free states, under its banner.

While, therefore, it feels bound to declare the principles which ought to regulate the action of American citizens, in respect to slavery, both as it regards their political and ecclesiastical relations, it wisely determines to refrain from what may be called practical politics.

In addition to the respect of the public and the harmony among the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, which this consistent policy has secured, there is another, weighty reason in favor of its propriety. Political parties, in the nature of things, are under strong temptation to compromise principle for the sake of success. The Liberty party although founded on sound principles, and pursuing noble objects, must not expect to be free from this tendency.

The maintenance of our Societies, our moral associations, elevated in a great degree above the temptation to lower the standard of Truth, will prove a useful check upon this tendency. Under this aspect, the societies assume a character of vast importance. It is their appropriate task to imbue the community with high-toned anti-slavery principle—to create a just public sentiment in regard to slavery. It is the chief business of the Liberty party to apply this sentiment, through the ballot box, just so far as its legitimate prerogatives may reach. That the time may come, when the agency of these societies will no longer be needed, is conceded—but that time will not be, till the churches in the free states are prepared to do their duty on the subject of slavery, and the citizens of the free states are generally united in their purpose, to deliver the country from the domination of the Slave Power.

## RESOLUTIONS.

(a) Resolved, That it was not the design of the framers of the Constitution of the United States to require any officer or citizen to do any immoral act; and had such been their design it would be the obvious duty of such officer or citizen to refuse obedience to such requirement.

Whereas, all slaveholding is based on violence and robbery, and all compacts or agreements to uphold slavery are contrary to the laws of God and man, and are therefore null and void.

(b) Resolved, That duty to the slaveholder as well as slave, requires us publicly to avow, that from us, the system of slavery shall hereafter have no support, and all legal requisitions to yield such support impose no obligation. Laid on the table.

(c) Resolved, That, in order to maintain our consistency as abolitionists, it is our duty to use all proper means to discourage the practice of buying and using the products of slave labor.

(d) That we have learned with much interest, of the formation of the great Western Free Labor Association; and earnestly recommend the friends of the slave, to attend its anniversary, at Friends' meeting house, Green Plain, Clark co. O., on the 11th day of August (8th mo.) next.

1. Resolved, That American slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against Humanity, and therefore every lover of God and man is bound to seek its overthrow.
2. That it is at war with the Declaration of Independence, and the spirit of the Federal Constitution; subversive of the Union and of the honor and safety of the nation; destructive of every right and interest of freedom, and must either utterly supplant, or be supplanted, by American Liberty.
3. That Therefore, consistency, respect for the ashes of our fathers, regard for the federal Union, and the highest self-interest, demand from every American citizen, open and unceasing warfare against the evil, until it be destroyed.
4. That we recognize the slaves as our countrymen, entitled to equal rights with ourselves.
5. That, as American citizens, we cherish a deep regard for our whole country, repudiating all injurious sectional prejudices, and have no contest with the mass of our fellow citizens in the slave states, whose condition of vassalage to the Slave Power we sincerely deplore; but that our enterprise is directed against the wrong doing of the slaveholder and his abettor, wherever found whether in the North or South.
6. That slavery could not exist, were it deprived of the support and countenance of the churches of the free

states, and the usurped political power and consequence it has obtained, through the servility of the political parties in these states; and therefore, every church or political party, which falls from any cause to array itself in opposition to slavery, shares with the slaveholder in his guilt.

7. That we rejoice at beholding the indications almost everywhere in the free states, and in many places in the slave states, of a reviving healthful sentiment in relation to slavery; and the abundant evidences that Providence is working together with the friends of Liberty, for the extermination of slavery, and the salvation of our beloved country.

8. That we hail with delight, the organization of an anti-slavery society, sound in principle and strong in spirit, amidst slaveholders themselves, in East Tennessee, trusting that it is the harbinger of a better day in the South.

9. That the thanks of the friends of man, are due to John Quincy Adams and J. R. Giddings, for the fearlessness and energy with which they have attacked the usurpations of the Slave Power, and defended against its encroachments, the free institutions of this country, the common law, and the principles of the Constitution.

10. That in view of our solemn responsibilities to the slave, to our country, to the world, to the cause of eternal truth and justice, to God himself, with increasing confidence in the power of truth and wisdom of Providence, and with brightening hopes of success, we again consecrate ourselves to the work of delivering the slave from his chains, and our country from its heaviest curse.

## THE LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION.

June 8th, 1842.

A State Convention for the Liberty party of Ohio, met at Mt. Vernon, after the adjournment of the anti-slavery convention.

Goodrich Buckingham of Morgan county, was elected President, and A. Brooke of Clinton, J. A. Bingham of Gallia, and T. B. Hudson of Medina, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to enroll the members present.

The chair appointed, Messrs. E. C. Wright, W. T. Chamberlain, and Wm. Jarvis, this committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee, to prepare business for the Convention—G. Bailey, T. B. Hudson, S. Walker, L. Bissell, and G. W. Ellis.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, June 9th, 8 o'clock.

The President took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. E. Smith, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bailey, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions.

(See resolutions, the first 19.)

The report was accepted, and it was agreed to consider and act on the resolutions separately.

Resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were adopted unanimously, without debate.

The 6th resolution, to remove occasion for misapprehension in the minds of those not familiar with legal technicalities, was amended by inserting after the word "pronounced," the word, "correct" in parenthesis; and was then carried unanimously.

Resolution 7th was objected to on account of its unqualified assertion, that all constitutional guarantees &c. had been violated. The question was asked, what guaranty has not been violated—none could be named.

Mr. Smith rose and addressed the convention at length, on the resolution, after which it was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Bailey, the remaining resolutions were laid on the table, to enable him to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That we rejoice that a Journal, devoted to the interests of freedom, is now established at the capital of this State, under the editorial charge of Captain J. Duffey, styled the Columbus Freeman; that we recognize it as an organ of our principles, welcome its editor as a conductor in our cause, and recommend his paper to the support of the Liberty party throughout the state.

After some attention was devoted to the subject of the resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned, till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

The President being absent, Mr. Smith was called on to take the chair.

A resolution was adopted, limiting the members to ten minutes, in speaking to any resolution.

The remaining resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, were then taken up, when the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, were adopted unanimously, without debate.

On a motion to adopt the 14th, the convention was addressed by Mr. Ellis of Granville; after which the resolution was passed.

On leave a resolution was here introduced.

That Edward Smith be requested to furnish a copy of his able speech on the 7th resolution, adopted by the convention, for the purpose of its being published in tract form.

On the motion to adopt the 15th resolution, Mr. Samuel White of Licking county, addressed the convention. Mr. Vance, a corresponding member, followed in some opposing remarks.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously, as were also the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. This series of resolutions having been disposed of,

Mr. Ellis from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we consider it the imperative duty of the adherents of the Liberty party throughout the State, to organize themselves efficiently into county, and town, or ward associations, in order to disseminate their principles, and unite the energies of the friends of freedom upon the candidates of their choice; and adopt such other constitutional means as may be deemed proper to secure the triumph of Liberty over Slavery.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams and J. R. Giddings, by their recent manly and patriotic defence of the principles of constitutional liberty and international law, have given renewed evidence of their entire devotion to the interests of mankind, and thereby entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, signed by the officers of this convention, be forwarded by the Secretaries to these gentlemen.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion of Dr. Bailey, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Resolved That in the judgment of this convention, the interests of the cause of Liberty demand that the National Liberty Convention be held next spring, be appointed at Cleveland, Pittsburg, or some place in the West.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the National Central Corresponding Committee.

On motion of J. Duffey.

Resolved, That Messrs. S. P. Chase, T. Morris, W. H. Brisbane, S. Lewis, Henry Sturge, Manly Chapin, and Amos Moore, of Hingham county, be appointed, the Central Executive Committee of the Liberty Party of Ohio.

On motion, J. Duffey of Columbus, was added to the number.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Central Committee call conventions in different parts of the State, at such times and places as they may think proper.

On motion,

The Convention adjourned.

GOODRICH BUCKINGHAM, Pres.

A. BROOKE, Sec's.

T. B. HUDSON,

J. A. BINGHAM,

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. Resolved, That Governments are instituted among men, to secure the enjoyment of these rights, which are derived from the constitution of human nature and the code of heaven, as well as those rights which are derived from the civil constitution and the civil code; and when any form of government fails to afford this security, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

3. Resolved, That it is the dictate alike of prudence and patriotism, that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and we therefore prefer to suffer so long as the evils which we endure are sufferable, rather than seek to right ourselves, by destroying that constitutional order which by many weighty and persuasive considerations is endeared in our affections.

4. Resolved, That when our fathers assembled in convention, in order to institute a government for the United States, they endeavored in good faith to carry, and in the main did carry into practical application the doctrines which they had avowed in the Declaration of Independence, & to lay its foundations on such principles and to organize its powers in such forms as would secure to the people their inalienable rights.

5. Resolved, That our fathers counted it wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that their could be property in men, and so framed its clauses as to recognize the slave as a person not as a thing; although, being fully persuaded that slavery could in no event be extended beyond its existing limits, but would speedily disappear under the influence of constitutional liberty, they were unfortunately induced to include in the Constitution, in the then existing slave states under their local constitutions and laws, and to confer upon the owners of men in slave states, political rights denied to the people of the free states.

6. Resolved, That we cordially assent to the following propositions of J. C. Walker, a senator from the state of Mississippi, contained in his argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Mississippi case: "The character of merchandise or property is attached to negroes not by any grant of power in the Constitution of the United States, but by virtue of the positive law of the States, in which they are found." "Slavery is a local institution, existing not by virtue of the law of nations, or of nature, or of the common law, but by the authority of the municipal law of the State in which it exists." "This doctrine has been pronounced by the Supreme Court of all the States where the question has been determined."

7. Resolved, That a long and melancholy experience has shown, that Liberty can make no safe compromise with Despotism; that the just expectations of our fathers have been frustrated by the aggressions of slavery; that, indeed, within such limited limits as slavery gradually perishing there, slavery has continually and in open defiance of the constitution, extended her borders and strengthened her dominion; has nullified and set at naught all the constitutional guarantees of our sacred rights; has put a gag in the mouths of our Representatives, has denied the free labor of its just rewards by confining its products chiefly to the restricted and non-paying markets of the slave states; and now openly strikes through the land, striking down whatever is most valuable in our institutions and laws.

8. Resolved, That all this usurpation and aggression is contrary to the spirit and in violation of the letter of the constitution, which confers no authority on Congress to establish or confer slavery, and which tolerates no instance of slavery no where except in the original slave states.

9. Resolved, That slavery cannot constitutionally exist in the District of Columbia, in Florida, or in American vessels on the high seas; and to tax the American people to maintain unconstitutional slavery in the district, to carry on an ignominious war, at the expense of millions of millions of money and a great waste of human life, for the protection of unconstitutional slavery in Florida, and to defray the expenses of disgraceful negotiations in behalf of unconstitutional slavery upon the seas, is a grievous wrong and foul dishonor which ought to be endured no longer.

10. Resolved, That had the Government been administered in the spirit of the framers of the constitution, slavery would never have existed at all beyond the limits of the original slave states, and would long since, as we verily believe, have been abolished voluntarily in these states, by state legislation.

11. Resolved, That we have learned with inexpressible pleasure, that an anti-slavery society has been formed in East Tennessee, and look earnestly for the revival of that period, when the people of the slave States, awakened to a full sense of the manifold evils inflicted upon them by slavery will engage heartily, zealously and successfully, in the great work of political and social regeneration.

12. Resolved, That we disclaim all sectionalism, but plant ourselves upon the Constitution of our country the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the laws of God, with the firm assurance that, though the contest may be arduous and protracted, the cause of Liberty must finally triumph.

13. Resolved, That true Democracy recognizes nothing that is exclusive in the application of principles; that it meets out equal justice to all mankind, irrespective of sex, color, class or condition; and that no man is a democrat, who denies to his fellow man, an equality of rights with himself; consequently no man can be a democrat, who is not an abolitionist.

14. Resolved, That any man calling himself a whig, who refuses a practical recognition of the doctrines of freedom for which the whigs of '76 bled and died, either fails to understand the principles of whigism, or lacks the courage to avow and act upon them.

15. Resolved, That all laws in this State designed to contribute in any way to the support of slavery, or to produce inequality in the rights of any portion of the people of Ohio, are anti-democratic, inhuman, and impolitic.

16. Resolved, That while we anxiously desire the establishment of a sound and uniform currency, of specie and its equivalents, and that the legislation and negotiation, as well as the executive and judicial administration of the country shall be conducted on such principles as to afford ample encouragement and security to free labor, we are nevertheless constrained to admit that we entertain little hope that these blessings can be secured to the people, until the despotism of the slave power, which has hitherto thwarted all efforts for the permanent attainment of these objects, shall have been effectually subdued.

17. Resolved, That Thomas Corwin and Wilson Shannon are the representative of parties, from neither of which can we rationally expect any manly and resolute resistance to slaveholding pretensions; any firm and successful vindication of the just claims of free labor to adequate protection by negotiation and legislation, or any bold and energetic assertion of the great principles of constitutional liberty; and we are therefore constrained, what ever may have been our former political preferences and associations, to withhold from both these gentlemen our suffrages at the approaching gubernatorial election.

18. Resolved, That Leicester King is the representative of the principles of the revolution and of the Constitution, and is in all other respects, well qualified for the office to which he has been nominated, and we, therefore, in behalf of the Liberty party, not the third party, but the first party—the great original party which in

1776 asserted the great principles of liberty against the despotism of the British Government, do pledge to him our zealous and unwavering support.

## OUR SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Convention at Mt. Vernon on the 7th was the largest Anti-slavery meeting, ever held in the State. More than 500 delegates were present from about 40 counties.

The audience in attendance was very large. The house which can accommodate a thousand, seated, was crowded to overflowing: from twelve to fifteen hundred people must have been present.

The Convention of the Society continued in session until late in the afternoon of the 8th, when it adjourned, and the Liberty Convention was organized, which closed its deliberations at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

The best spirit prevailed throughout the sessions of both conventions. The members were full of hope and energy; the discussions were spirited; and the proceedings generally distinguished by much practical wisdom. Among those who contributed largely to the interest of the meetings, we may mention, Judge King, and Mr. Smith, of Pittsburgh. To Mr. Smith particularly, both Conventions were under high obligations, for his frequent, extended and very able speeches.

Tuesday evening, two meetings were held—one at the Methodist Episcopal, the other at the Free Presbyterian, church—the former being addressed by Mr. Smith, the latter by Mr. Fairchild.

Wednesday evening, Judge King addressed a full audience in the Presbyterian church, but late in the evening, was interrupted by a gang of disorderly boys and half grown men, who commenced throwing eggs through the windows and doors. Mr. Smith followed him in continuation of the same subject, but the disturbance out of doors became so troublesome, that the meeting at a late hour deemed it best to adjourn. Several of the rioters were seized, and their trial was progressing when we left. The case was a plain one, and we doubt not that, ere this, the fair fame of Mt. Vernon has been vindicated by their punishment. The citizens of this beautiful town were not implicated in this disgraceful occurrence, and doubtless feel mortified, that more efficient measures were not taken to prevent it.

In to-day's paper we publish full reports of proceedings in both Conventions. The reader, by referring to the resolutions of both, will see the precise ground occupied by each, and the difference in the modes of action of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Liberty party. As to the propriety of the distinction we have been so careful to maintain between them, there was not a dissenting voice. All seemed more than ever convinced that the policy was founded in sound principle, and should be adhered to.

With the exception of that class of persons who are conscientiously opposed to voting, but who nevertheless regard with a friendly eye the Liberty party movement, nineteen twentieths of the delegates present were supporters of this movement. Indeed, I know of but one who was opposed to it.

Considering the times, the Convention did very well in money matters. \$425 cash was collected, and \$1000 pledged. Several new subscriptions were obtained for the Philanthropist, and many old ones paid up.

By referring to the proceedings, it will be seen, that the publication of the Philanthropist has passed into private hands. The ownership was transferred by the Society to William Birney, who assumes all the responsibilities, except the salary of the editor, which is still to be paid by the Society. The reasons for this measure, were, that an individual, with a direct interest in the concern, could practice a more rigid economy, and put forth more active effort, for its support. But more of this hereafter.

Another transaction of much importance, does not appear in the minutes. Some of our friends were displeased at the vote which indefinitely postponed the movement to annex the Society to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and concluded to organize another Society, under the title of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The resolution for annexation was introduced into the Business Committee, when four members were absent; the number voting to report it to the Convention, was four; and it became my duty, as Chairman of the Committee, to report it. I did so, accompanying the report, with a decided expression of dissent. I felt no hostility to the American Anti-Slavery Society. On the contrary, I had rejoiced in its reviving zeal, and renewed devotion to the cause—and was willing to vote for a resolution, extending to it, as well as to all our Eastern friends, the right hand of fellowship. But, we had prospered as an independent society—we had excluded from our state the controversies which divided Eastern Abolitionists—we were united among ourselves—and the policy which had secured these good results, it seemed to me, was the sound one. This is why I opposed the resolution—and this is why a majority of the Convention thought best to postpone it indefinitely.

However, all cannot think alike on all subjects. A large portion of the minority felt it a duty to organize a new society, and it was not for us to question their motives. The whole movement was conducted in a good spirit.

The utmost kindness and confidence were expressed by both parties in each other. The new society held its meeting on the day the Political Convention was in session, and did not adjourn till late in the afternoon. Mr. Collins, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was present, and contributed greatly to the interest of the discussions.

To show that the division was one in form, not in fact, we may state, that several of the active members of the old society, joined the new, announcing their determination, as the constitutions of both societies were alike, to hold membership in both. Several of the members of the old society also very promptly gave donations to the new. Still more, the new society passed a strong resolution in favor of the Philanthropist.

pist, and resolved to publish their proceedings in it. All of which shows, that the anti-slavery people of Ohio cannot be divided in spirit, under whatever forms they may organize.

And now we extend to the members of this society, the invitation we gave to them at their meeting. Use the Philanthropist, for the utterance of your sentiments, and publication of your proceedings, with just as much freedom, as when you belonged to the old society. The Philanthropist is a free paper. The editor will always express and defend his own opinions, but never close its columns to any portion of the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio—or indeed against any body who wishes to discuss the question of slavery, and can do it in such a way as to advance the cause of truth.

We are glad to recognize in most of the officers of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, personal, highly esteemed friends—and strong supporters of the Liberty Party.

We regret, that the secretaries could not prepare the report of its proceedings in time for this number. We hope they will forward them immediately.

## FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETING.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a large meeting of the Liberty men of the 1st ward, on Tuesday evening, (14th.)

Resolved, That we the Liberty men of the First ward, recommend to the Liberty men of the several wards and townships of Hamilton co., to assemble in Mass meeting, at Mount Pleasant, to hear addresses, and consult together on the subject of Liberty, and equal rights, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, being the Anniversary of American Independence.

Let no one neglect the very able memorial on our first page. Its length is great, but it will repay richly a perusal.

## FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

At Wholesale and Retail.

Calicoes, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Gingham, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadings, low priced; bleached and unbleached and colored Kitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks, Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs.,



